

JORDAN

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Achieve a climate risk-resilient Jordan, with healthy, sustainable, resilient communities, sustainable water and agricultural resources.

Adaptation planning in Jordan has been coordinated by the Climate Change Directorate's Adaptation Section, under the Ministry of Environment, which has acted as the government's focal point and national coordinator on climate change issues. The NAP process was launched in February 2017 with a stocktaking exercise. Jordan's NAP process will play an important role in providing a formal roadmap for implementing all sectoral adaptation plans. It is anticipated that it will allow a comprehensive overview of adaptation activities, listing of associated financial needs, and the creation of a system for monitoring and reporting progress of these activities at a national level.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



More frequent droughts



Desertification



Soil erosion



Extreme weather events



Severe water shortages



Increasing incidence in vector-borne diseases



Changes in rainfall intensity

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Water



Health



Gender



Biodiversity, ecosystems, and protected areas



Sustainable development-oriented socioeconomic adaptation



Agriculture

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2013

Establishment of the **Climate Change Policy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (2013-2020)**, which describes vulnerabilities and potential impacts in relevant sectors, as well as proposed strategic objectives, measures and instruments to adapt for relevant sectors and themes

2014

Jordan's **Third National Communication** submitted to UNFCCC, including an adaptation component and an analysis of future-climate scenarios

2015

Jordan's **Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC)** is submitted to UNFCCC with an adaptation action chapter with suggested projects

2017

Launch of the **NAP process** with a stocktaking exercise

2018

NAP communications strategy developed

July 2019

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RWANDA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

An integrated approach to adaptation to promote climate-resilient national, social and economic development with an emphasis on community- and ecosystem-based adaptation initiatives and building capacity of the government to advance the NAP process.

Led by Rwanda's Ministry of Environment in partnership with the Rwanda Environment Management Authority (REMA), the Rwandan NAP process has received support from UNDP-UN Environment NAP Global Support Programme (NAP-GSP). Since the launch of the NAP process, Rwanda has leveraged Green Climate Fund support to develop climate-resilient settlements for families living in northern Rwandan areas prone to climate impact by supporting community-based adaptation planning and livelihoods diversification. Rwanda is also going to launch the GEF funded four-year Project "Building the capacity of Rwanda's government to advance the National Adaptation Planning Process."

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Landslides



Food insecurity



Droughts



Flooding



Soil erosion



Increasing temperatures

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Sustainable food production



Soil conservation



Waste water irrigation



Integrated land use planning and management



Afforestation



Integrated pest management



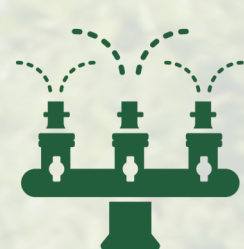
Vector-based disease prevention



Integrated water resource management



Disaster risk reduction programmes



Irrigation



Improved forest management

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2017

Launch of Rwanda's **National Adaptation Plan** process

2018

Rwanda receives USD 32.8 million from Green Climate Fund to **strengthen climate resilience in Gicumbi District**, Northern Province

2019

Approval of the Project "**Building the capacity of Rwanda's government to advance the National Adaptation Planning Process**" by GEF



July 2019

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VIET NAM

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Viet Nam's National Adaptation Plan will be for the period
2021-2030, Vision 2050

Viet Nam's National Adaptation Plan process is ongoing. Adaptation plays a key role in Viet Nam's Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC), which is being reviewed and updated by the Ministry of Natural Resources and the Environment through an interministerial working group and stakeholder consultations.

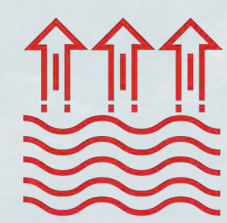
The objectives of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan are to: (i) Reduce vulnerabilities to climate change impacts, by enhancing adaptive capacity and resilience; (ii) Enhance the integration of climate change adaptation actions into relevant policies, strategies, programs and projects, especially in socio-economic development planning of ministries, branches and localities.

Viet Nam's revised NDC is expected to be completed and submitted by the end of 2020.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Storms



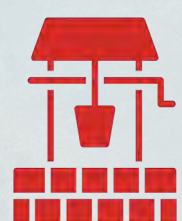
Sea level rise



Droughts



Floods



Saltwater intrusion

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture and rural development



Tourism and recreation



Industry and trade



Transport



Natural resources



Public health



Infrastructure and urbanization

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2011

2012

2013

2015

2016

2018

2019

National Climate Change Strategy launched

National Action Plan to respond to climate change

Resolution No. 24 passed on "Pro-actively responding to climate change, enhancing natural resource management and environmental protection"

Submission of **INDC** including an adaptation component
National Meteorology, Hydrology Law passed

Plan for implementation of the **Paris Agreement**

Launch of the **NAP process**

National Adaptation Plan document for 2021-2030 (Vision 2050) to be completed

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BRAZIL

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Reducing and managing climate risk in Brazil through sectoral strategies for all climate-sensitive sectors

The Brazilian National Adaptation Plan elaboration process took place from 2013 to 2016. More than 40 institutions took part in the process, coming from the federal government, local governments, academia, the private sector and NGOs. The Plan was launched in May 2016, and in June 2017, the first NAP monitoring and evaluation report was prepared. The first year of NAP implementation, the Ministry of Environment (MMA), as NAP coordinator, worked to sensitize and mobilize sectoral Ministries.

Next steps for NAP implementation include refining the M&E indicator system; identifying and mobilizing new sources of funding to implement the NAP; and, for the NAP review (scheduled for 2020), considering greater integration between sectors/themes, chains of impacts, gender issues and co-benefits with the mitigation agenda.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Sea level rise



Floods



Drought



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Disease

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Industry and Mining



Food and Nutritional Security



Biodiversity and ecosystems



Infrastructure



Water Resources



Cities and Urban Development



Vulnerable Populations



Coastal Zone



Disaster Risk Management



Health

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2009

National Climate Change Policy established.

2010

Development of **sectoral plans** for mitigation and adaptation to climate change.

2012

Adaptation committee established to develop the National Adaptation Plan (NAP).

2013

Kick-off of adaptation committee activities: research, workshops, definition of priority sectors, and stakeholders engagement.

2014

Thematic networks engagement

2015

National consultation on Brazilian NAP.

2016

Launch of Brazil's NAP

2017

First report on **Monitoring & Evaluation**



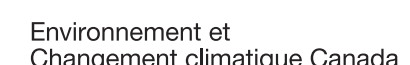
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KENYA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Enhanced climate resilience towards the attainment of Vision 2030 through strong economic growth, resilient ecosystems, and sustainable livelihoods for Kenyans

Kenya's **National Adaptation Plan 2015-2030** builds on the foundation laid by the **National Climate Change Response Strategy (NCCRS)** launched in 2010 and the **National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) 2013-2017**. The NAP document informed the adaptation actions developed for the **NCCAP 2018-2022**.

Kenya's NAP process objectives are to highlight the importance of adaptation and resilience building actions in development; to integrate climate change adaptation into national and county level development planning and budgeting processes; to enhance the resilience of public and private sector investment in the national transformation, economic and social and pillars of *Vision 2030* to climate shocks; to enhance synergies between adaptation and mitigation actions in order to attain a low carbon climate resilient economy; and to enhance resilience of vulnerable populations to climate shocks through adaptation and disaster risk reduction strategies.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Sea level rise



Floods



Drought



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Disease

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Health



Tourism



Energy



Infrastructure



Water



Fisheries



Natural resources



Finance

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2010

National Climate Change Response Strategy

2013

National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP 2013-2017)

2015

Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC)

Paris Agreement ratified

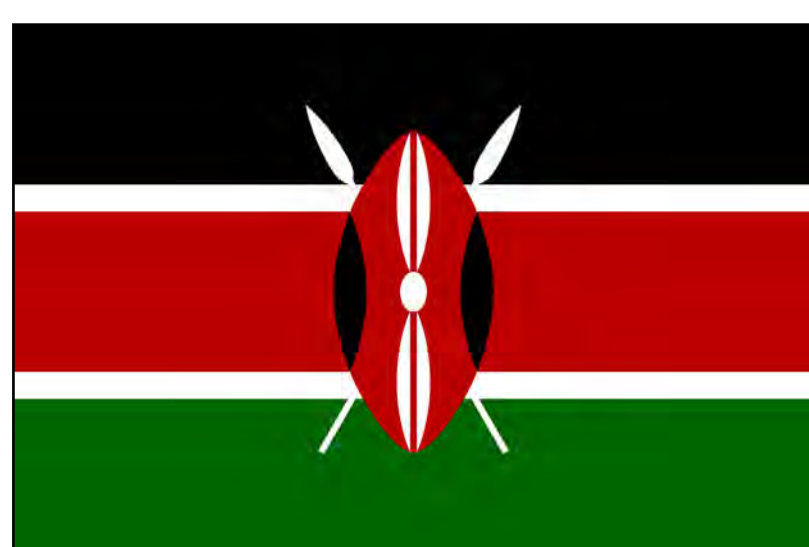
National Adaptation Plan (2015-2030)

2016

Climate Change Act assented to and becomes operational

2018

NCCAP II (2018-2022), the vehicle for implementing our NDC and NAP, is launched



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SIERRA LEONE

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Developing, implementing and monitoring strategies and programs to address medium and long-term adaptation needs.

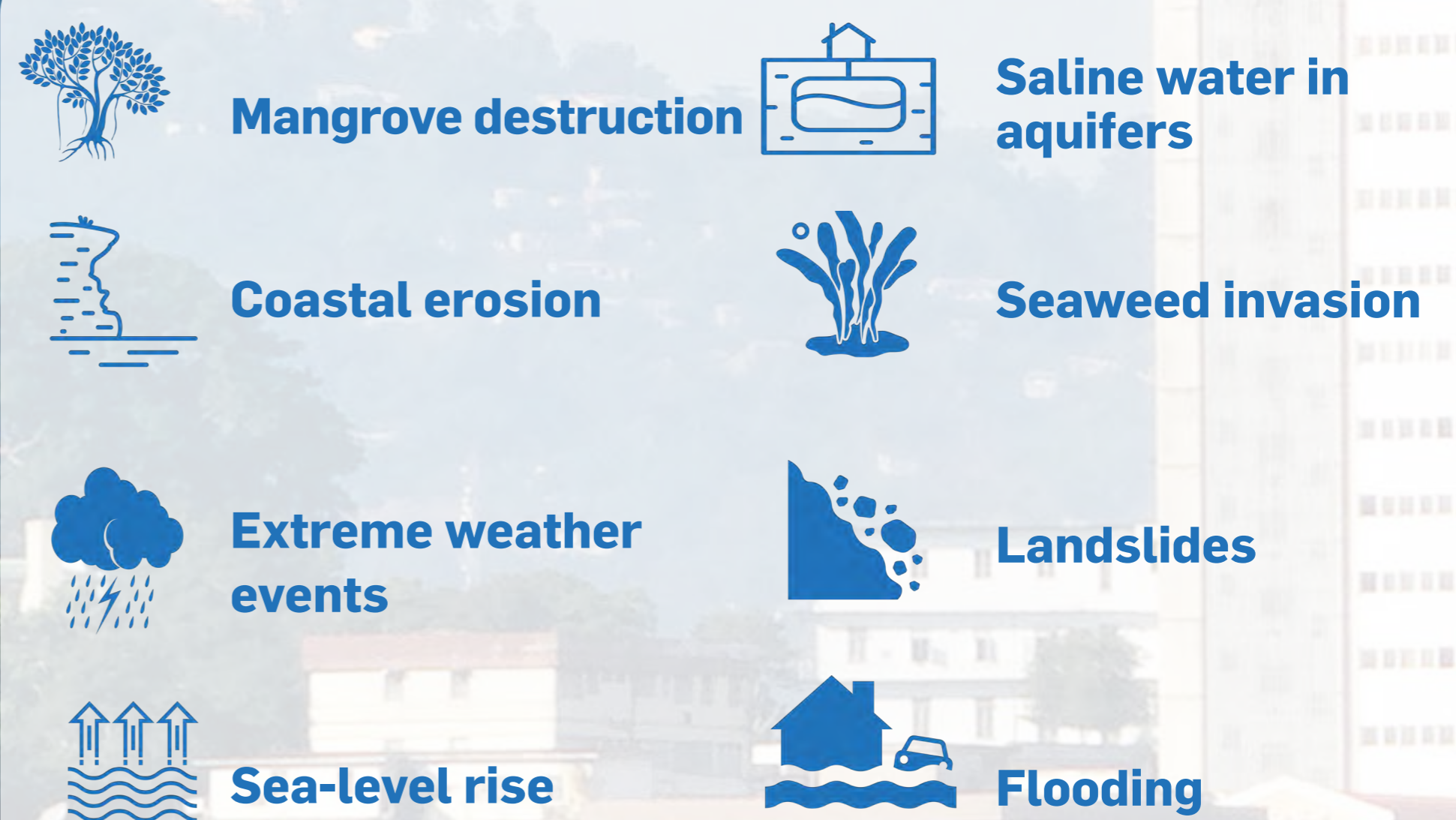
Sierra Leone's NAP process will be a country-driven and contextually defined vehicle that will seek to:

- Prepare institutional coordination around adaptation
- Accelerate resource mobilization for adaptation
- Deliver effective and sustainable adaptation outcomes for Sierra Leone

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2019** **Fourth Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)** for the period 2019 to 2023. Climate change is included into this finalized document
- 2018** **NAP Framework** finalized
Third National Communication (NC3) released
Nationally Determined Contribution (NDC) completed
- 2015** **National Climate Change Strategy and Action plan** released
- 2013** **Third Generation Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper for the period 2013-2018.** This report listed strategic objectives and priority activities for the agriculture and fisheries sectors, which matches key vulnerabilities identified in the country's National Adaptation Programme of Action (NAPA)
- 2012** **National Climate Change Policy Framework (NCCP)** released
- 2007** **NAPA Framework** completed

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Professor Foday Moriba Jaward

Executive Chairperson
Environment Protection Agency
– Sierra Leone

DEVELOPING A NAP FRAMEWORK

"This is the first time Sierra Leone has developed a NAP Framework that will help to set the structure and processes necessary to develop the National Adaptation Plan for Sierra Leone. This plan will be inclusive, detailed and country-driven and will help increase our resilience and reduce our vulnerability to the impacts of climate change."

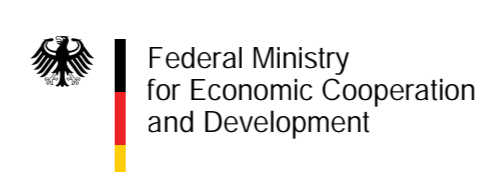
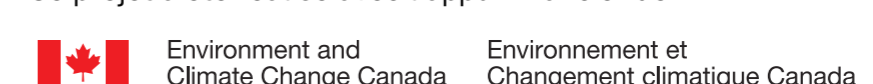
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CÔTE D'IVOIRE

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) VISION

Côte d'Ivoire is laying the foundation for its NAP process with a focus on strengthening the institutional arrangements for climate change.

Côte d'Ivoire is in the development phase of its NAP process, which was initiated in 2015. A National Commission to Combat Climate Change is being set up to support the integration of climate change into development planning and strengthen the coordination between and among all stakeholders. The country submitted a GCF NAP Readiness proposal approved in February 2019.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Sea-level rise



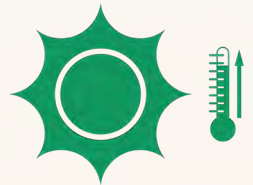
Greater rainfall variability



Increased frequency and intensity of heavy rainfall events



Increased temperatures



Increased duration of long-lasting heat waves

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Health



Land use planning



Water



Coasts zones

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2012

2015

2016

2017

2018

2019

National Climate Change Program established

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), containing a specific component on adaptation, submitted

National consultations on the status of climate adaptation; stocktaking report and NAP Roadmap developed

Green Climate Fund NAP Readiness proposal submitted

NAP-focused gender analysis conducted

Green Climate Fund NAP Readiness proposal approved

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GHANA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

integrating climate adaptation considerations in policy and planning by mainstreaming adaptation across government ministries and across sub-national structures

Ghana's NAP process seeks to:

- Identify priority climate adaptation actions in the medium term and long term
- Facilitate institutional coordination around climate change adaptation
- Accelerate the mobilisation of funds for climate change adaptation

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2018** Ghana's **National Adaptation Plan Framework** completed
- 2017** Ghana submitted its **NAP Readiness Proposal** to the Green Climate Fund
 - Establishment of **Climate Change Units** in energy, forestry and agriculture
 - Establishment of the **National Climate Change Committee** hosted by the Ministry of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation (MESTI), and a representatives from several government departments and organizations
- 2015** Ghana's **Nationally Determined Contributions** are finalized
Ghana National Climate Change Master Plan Action Programmes for Implementation: 2015-2020 completed
- 2013** Ghana's **National Climate Change Policy** is completed and designed to provide strategic direction and coordination on climate change issues in Ghana, including climate adaptation
- 2012** Ghana's **National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy** is developed for the period 2010–2020, with the primary goal of enhancing Ghana's current and future development to climate change impacts by strengthening its adaptive capacity and building resilience of society and ecosystems

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

- Increased temperatures**
- Unpredictable extreme events**
- Rainfall variability**
- Excessive heat**
- Sea-level rise**
- Severe dry winds**
- Loss of carbon sinks**
- Flooding**
- Torrential rains**
- Shorter growing season**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

- Agriculture**
- Infrastructure**
- Energy**
- Gender**
- Water**
- Forestry**
- Health**

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Prof. Kwabena Frimpong-Boateng
Minister of Environment, Science, Technology and Innovation

“ These risks, and the country's vulnerability to climate change, underscore that the Government of Ghana cannot continue to address development challenges as business as usual, but must work to ensure that, going forward, climate change is fully integrated into economic, environmental and social decision making.”



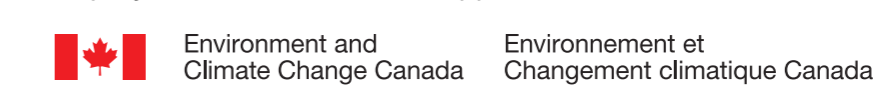
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ETHIOPIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Sector-based and cross-cutting adaptation options supported by strategic priorities in an overarching NAP document

Ethiopia's **National Adaptation Plan** provides a roadmap for reducing vulnerability to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation into development activities across sectors and levels. It elaborates how the country will build resilience in order to achieve middle-income status by 2025, in line with the **Climate-Resilient Green Economy (CRGE)** strategy.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

- 2019** Development of **NAP implementation roadmap** initiated
NAP document submitted to the **UNFCCC**
First NAP assembly organized, bringing together key government actors and development partners to discuss the NAP
- 2018** **Guidelines for mainstreaming climate change** in planning updated to align with NAP
NAP presented and discussed at a series of **regional workshops**, where stakeholders identified adaptation priorities
- 2017** Working draft of **NAP document** presented to stakeholders for feedback
- 2016** Ethiopia launches its **NAP process**



Floods



Rainfall variability



Droughts



Increasing temperatures

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Forestry



Agriculture



Health



Power



Transport



Urban



Water



Industry

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Debasu Bayleyegn Eyasu

Director General for Climate Change Implementation Coordination

Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)

IMPLEMENTING SECTOR PLANS

“ Through the Climate-Resilient Green Economy strategy, different sectors have their own climate-resilient strategies. The NAP document will guide us—where we are coming from and what is our destination. It will give us an opportunity to implement those climate-resilient strategies produced by different line ministries.”



Asrat Yirgu Senato

Climate Change Adaptation Advisor

Environment, Forest and Climate Change Commission (EFCCC)

VERTICAL INTEGRATION

“ Ethiopia's governance structure is divided into federal, regional, zonal and woreda levels, which all have existing responsibilities related to adaptation under the CRGE strategy. Both the national and local perspectives are important. As we move into NAP implementation, we will be keeping an open dialogue between national and sub-national governments, as well as other stakeholders from civil society and the private sector.”

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BENIN

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A nationally led approach that seeks to integrate climate change adaptation in development planning at the national, local and sectoral levels

The NAP process has been underway in Benin since 2013. A roadmap for the NAP process has been defined and national consultations have engaged stakeholders through the National Committee on Climate Change (CNCC). Climate change adaptation has been considered in the development of the National Development Plan and the definition of targets for the SDGs, as well as in a number of Communal Development Plans.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Floods



Sea level rise



Late and heavy rains



Droughts



Excessive heat



Strong winds

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Coastlines



Ecosystems



Infrastructure



Freshwater resources



Health



Energy



Tourism

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2013

NAP launch workshop

2017

Capacity building for national and sectoral actors

2018

Launch of **in-depth vulnerability studies**
Benin hosts 11 countries for the first **Francophone Forum on the NAP Process**

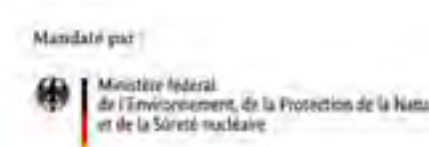
2019

Start of the elaboration of the **NAP document**

February 2019

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CAMBODIA

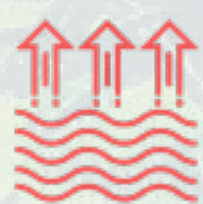
NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH: A cross-sectoral approach to strengthen adaptation at national and sub-national levels, guided by key existing plans and frameworks.

The NAP process, coordinated by the Department of Climate Change, National Council for Sustainable Development (NCSD), takes a medium- and long-term approach to reducing vulnerability to the adverse effects of climate change; and facilitates the integration of adaptation into relevant new and existing policies, strategies, programmes and activities. Cambodia's nationally determined contribution (NDC) describes the NAP process as one of four strategic priorities in implementing the Cambodian climate change adaptation policy.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Floods



Sea level rise



Tropical diseases



Droughts



Intense storms

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Forestry



Coastal zones



Fisheries



Water



Health



Agriculture



Infrastructure

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2006

National Climate Change Committee, comprised of ministries and government agencies, was created to coordinate policies, strategies, and programmes that address the issues of climate change.

2013

Cambodian Climate Change Strategic Plan 2014-2023 – created a national framework to respond to climate change, which was integrated in the National Strategic Development Plan, 2014-2018.

2014

Cambodia Climate Change Financing Framework (2014) – promoted a common approach to defining climate finance and assessing its current level and prospects for future financing.

2016

Cambodia's Climate Change Action Plan – developed in 15 ministries to deliver CCCSP strategies and priorities. Identified 171 actions (93 per cent focused on adaptation) and financing gaps.

2017

Cambodia's National Adaptation Plan Financing Framework and Implementation Plan – The main purpose of the NAPFFIP is to bring the NAP process in Cambodia closer to its execution and with a specific aim to increase the possibilities for Cambodia to access additional adaptation finance.



February 2019

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GRENA DA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

A participatory, consultative, Small Island Developing State-specific process building on existing policies and strategies

Grenada's **National Adaptation Plan 2017-2021** features 12 multi-sectoral programs of action. Recognizing human and financial capacity constraints, Grenada's NAP document adopts an approach that works within these circumstances, acting as an instrument to mobilize financial resources. It is an umbrella document, mainly based on prioritized climate change adaptation activities taken from already existing sectoral and local area plans that already went through larger consultation processes.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2018** National forum on strategic and coordinated approach to translate the adaptation priorities identified in **Grenadian NAP's Programmes of Action** into projects ready to be funded.
- 2017** **Launch of the National Climate Change Adaptation Plan (NAP)** for Grenada, Carriacou and Petite Martinique (PM).
- 2016** Final national consultation with **67 stakeholders** was held to add costing, responsibilities and to finalise **Programmes of Action** goals and indicators.
- 2016** Conducting **nine sectoral workshops** (agriculture, water, tourism, infrastructure, health, fisheries, forestry, coastal zone management and Carriacou/PM), to develop final sector plans with prioritised actions.
- 2015** **Initiation and launch of the NAP process**, including briefing state and non-state stakeholders, about the risks from a variable and changing climate and how the NAP could help address these risks.
- 2015** Provision of strategic direction and detailed comments at various stages by the **National Climate Change Committee (NCCC)**.
- 2015** A Cabinet Conclusion endorsing the development of a **NAP document** and the implementation of a **NAP process**.
- 2015** National kick-off workshop on **Stocktaking for National Adaptation Planning (SNAP)** consultation, assessing climate resilience and adaptation planning capacities currently available and intended.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

-  **Rainfall variability**
-  **Increased sea level**
-  **Erosion**
-  **Droughts**
-  **Tropical Storms**
-  **Increasing temperatures**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

-  **Water availability**
-  **Integrated coastal zone management**
-  **Resilient infrastructure and sustainable land management**
-  **Climate and sea-level rise data and projections**
-  **Ecosystem resilience**
-  **Food security**
-  **Sustainable public education and participation**
-  **Disaster risk reduction and disease prevention**

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Sen. the Hon. Simon Stiel
Minister for Climate Resilience, the Environment, Forestry, Fisheries, Disaster Management and Information

INTEGRATION WITH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

“The process of developing the National Adaptation Plan (NAP) has been conducted with the input of more than 160 stakeholders and experts from all climate related fields, thereby taking advantage of recent studies as well as ensuring alignment with ongoing processes such as the development of Grenada's Second National Communication and the National Sustainable Development Plan 2030.”



January 2019

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MADAGASCAR

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A participatory, inclusive, and intersectoral approach to the NAP process.

Madagascar's NAP will particularly emphasize a participatory and inclusive process of all stakeholders, with a strong leadership from the Ministry of climate risk management, which is lead coordinating entity of all actions to combat climate change. The integrated approach will be used to highlight the complementarities of actions and means, in order to achieve better results. A validated process roadmap, as well as committees for coordination and monitoring and evaluation have been established.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Floods



Sea level rise



Epidemics



Droughts



Hurricane

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Coastal zone management



Forests and biodiversity



Water resources



Human health



Climate risk management



Infrastructure

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2015

Training on the development of the **roadmap**

2016

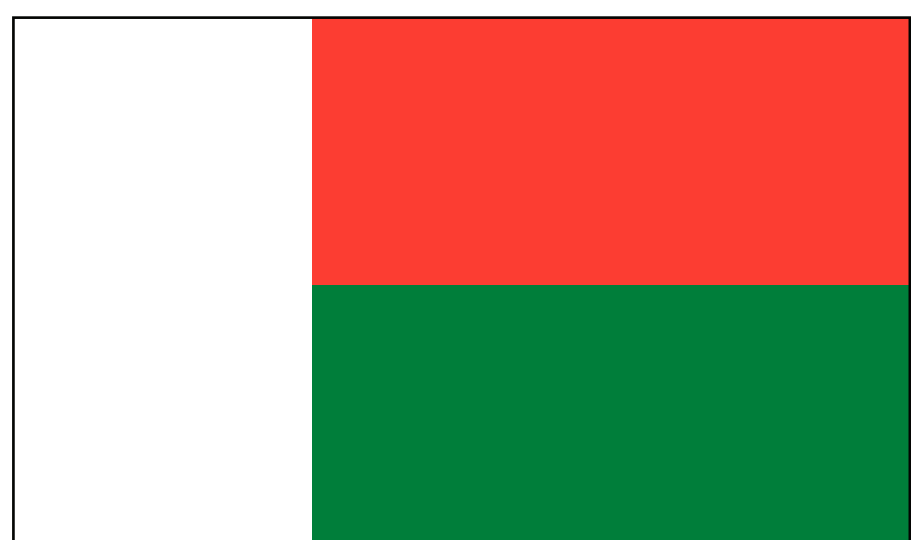
Launch of the **NAP process**

A **NAP coordination committee** and a **monitoring and evaluation committee** are established

2017

Implementation of the **Annual Work Program (AWP)** with monitoring indicators

Regional **NAP process awareness** workshops begin



February 2019

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www.napglobalnetwork.org



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Environment and Climate Change Canada

Environnement et Changement climatique Canada



Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development

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International Institute for Sustainable Development

MEXICO

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

The objective of the NAP is to operationalize the implementation of the adaptation component of the NDC considering: **Community-based Adaptation; Ecosystem-based Adaptation; prioritized actions in the most vulnerable population (municipalities); strategic infrastructure and production systems.**
The NAP will incorporate a long-term vision.

Mexico's NAP process focuses on identifying adaptation actions that prioritize ecosystems and vulnerable groups. By taking a gender balanced approach and considering the indigenous population Mexico plans to build a National Adaptation Plan that incorporates local inputs, builds new skills and strengthens vulnerable populations.

Mexico's NAP will link with other international and national level initiatives like the Sustainable Development Goals, the convention on Biological Diversity, and the Sendai Framework for Disaster Risk Reduction.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Flooding



Sea level rise



Human health



Droughts



Tropical Cyclones



Rising temperatures and precipitation variation



Loss of biodiversity



Heatwaves

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Water



Coastal zones



Ecosystems and biodiversity



Agriculture and livestock



Strategic Infrastructure

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2012

Mexican General Law on Climate Change enters into force

Climate Change Fund created to guide private, public, and international funds to adaptation and mitigation focused projects

2013

National Climate Change Strategy with a vision of 10, 20 and 40 years

Inter-Ministerial Commission on Climate Change established to coordinate climate action in 14 federal ministries

2014

Special Climate Change Program (PECC) published

National System on Climate Change established

2015

Intended Nationally Determined Contributions (INDC), containing a specific component on **adaptation**, submitted.

2016

Climate Change Mid-Century Strategy submitted to the UNFCCC

2018

Reform to the General Law on Climate Change: The NAP is integrated as a Law mandate

Sixth National Communication submitted to the UNFCCC



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SOUTH AFRICA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

The NAP provides overarching policy guidance for adaptation planning across sectors in the country. It further facilitates coordination across key stakeholders inclusive of the spheres of government, business and non-governmental organisations. The plan is country-driven and was developed through an extensive consultative process based on the best available science and traditional knowledge. The plan contains four strategic objectives, and a set of nine strategic interventions and outcomes across 11 sectors.

South Africa's National Climate Change Adaptation Strategy (NCCAS) serves as the country's NAP, providing a common vision of climate change adaptation and resilience for the country. The NCCAS envisions a transition to a climate resilient South Africa, which will follow a sustainable development path, guided by anticipation, adaptation and recovery from a changing climate and environment to achieve our development aspirations. It takes into consideration existing sectoral, provincial and local climate change adaptation strategies in South Africa, as well as those currently in development. Implementation of the NCCAS will scale up and replicate adaptation interventions to reduce vulnerability and build adaptive capacity of the community at large.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Temperature

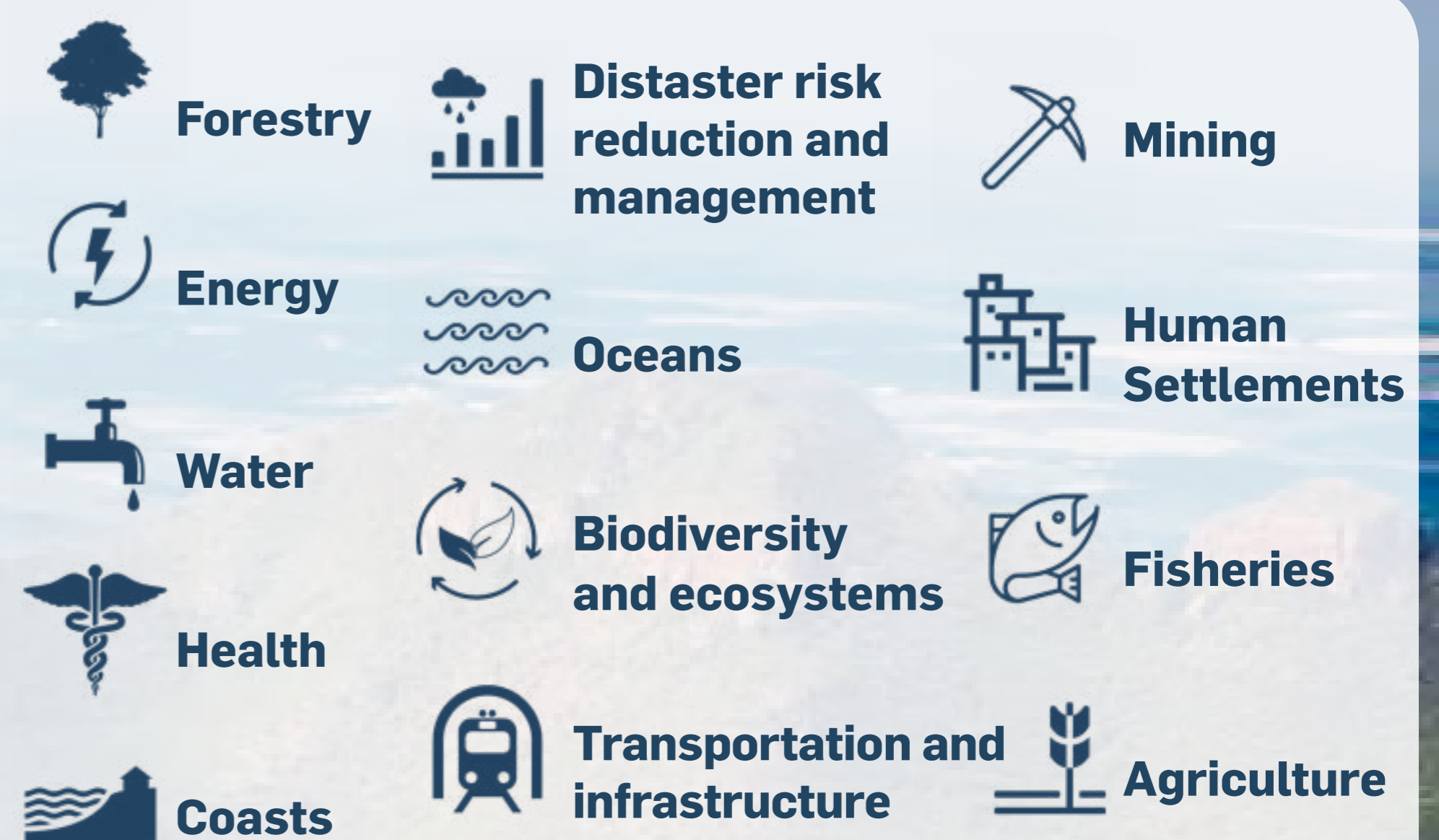
- **Under low mitigation:** temperatures to increase drastically
 - **Temperatures to increase drastically** (increases greater than 4°C in the 2080-2099 period, more than 6°C possible in western, central and northern interior).
 - **Increases in the number of heat-wave days and very hot days.**
- **Under high mitigation:**
 - **Temperatures in the interior could be constrained in the range of 2.5-4°C.**



Rainfall

- **More uncertainty** in rainfall projections than temperature projections.
- **Under low mitigation:**
 - South Africa to experience **drier conditions overall**
 - Extreme **rainfall events** to increase over the interior
- **Under high mitigation:** Different projections
 - Large number of projections predict generally **wetter conditions** over the central and eastern interior.
 - Other projections predict generally **drier conditions.**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS

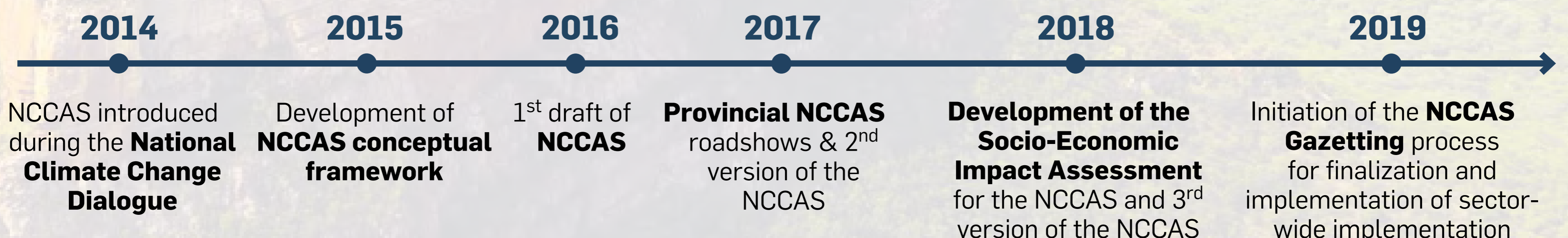
CLIMATE CHANGE IS A DEVELOPMENT ISSUE, IN ORDER TO ADDRESS IT, A HOLISTIC APPROACH IS REQUIRED.

"Climate change is expected exacerbate existing South African challenges such as poverty and lack of access to services. The NCCAS will guide South Africa through the process of both addressing its development challenges and adapting to climate change."

VERTICAL AND HORIZONTAL INTEGRATION IN THE NAP PROCESS IS CRITICAL

"South Africa has three spheres of government: national, provincial and local. The NCCAS will guide the adaptation efforts of these three spheres of government as well as community, business and other stakeholders."

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES



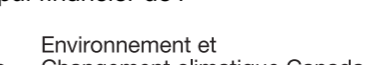
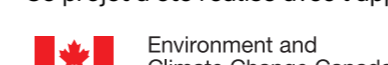
February 2019

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TANZANIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A systematic and participatory process focused on improving cross-sectoral coordination, integrating adaptation into development planning, and expanding access to climate finance.

Tanzania's NAP process is coordinated by the Vice President's Office - Division of Environment and focuses on integrating information on climate impacts and vulnerabilities into the decision making processes, aligning priorities with the updated Nationally Determined Contribution and developing programmes to support the national priorities, and facilitating strategic access to climate finance. Tanzania's NAP serves the dual purpose of increasing Tanzania's resilience to the impacts of climate change and meeting their NDC adaptation targets under the Paris Agreement.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Declining crop yields



Sea level rise



Droughts



Severe floods



Salt water intrusion



Loss of livestock



Inadequate water availability



Increase in vector and waterborne diseases

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Infrastructure and human settlement



Coastal and marine Environment



Livestock



Freshwater resources



Health



Energy



Wetlands and forestry



Agriculture



Industry

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2012

National Climate Change Strategy addressing both climate change adaptation and mitigation

Water Resource Management Strategic Intervention and Action Plan for Climate Change Adaptation

2014

Zanzibar Climate Change Strategy

Climate Change Adaptation Plan for Agriculture

2016

Formation of a multi-sector and multi-agency **National Adaptation Plan Team**

Awareness raising events for **mainland Tanzania and Zanzibar** for senior level government officials

2017/2018

Stocktaking exercise to identify availability of national and sectoral information on climate change impacts, vulnerability and adaptation, as well as assessing gaps and needs of the enabling environment for the NAP process in Tanzania mainland and Zanzibar.



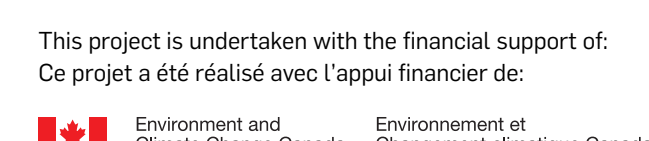
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Tanzania's NAP process is supported by supported by GIZ on behalf of BMZ and USAID. Read more at: www.adaptationcommunity.net/mainstreaming-nap/examples/tanzania-nap-process



Secretariat hosted by: **IISD** International Institute for Sustainable Development

THAILAND

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

A sector-based approach to be national adaptation framework in six sectors for mainstreaming climate change adaptation issues into functional works of stakeholders.

Thailand's National Adaptation Plan is built on the six priority sectors identified in the Climate Change Master Plan (2015 - 2050). The NAP aims to resilient and adapt to the impacts of climate change to achieve sustainable development in accordance with main principles such as the sufficiency economy principle, sustainable development pathway, and local wisdom.







Mission of NAP

- Integrate climate resilience into the national development
- Enhance capacity and awareness at all levels
- Develop database, research, knowledge, and technology

Objective of NAP

- To mainstream adaptation into sectoral plan and strategy as well as areas
- To apply to Government agencies' framework for budgeting and implementation
- To raise the awareness and understanding among relevant sectors
- To establish and develop resilient measures and readiness on adaptation for all stakeholders and levels

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

| | | |
|--|--|--|
|  Floods |  Droughts |  Decreased agricultural and fishery yields |
|  Landslide |  Heat wave (Temperature > 40°C) |  Coastal erosion |

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

| | | |
|---|---|---|
|  Water management |  Public Health |  Human settlements and security |
|  Tourism |  Natural resources management |  Agriculture and food security |

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

| | | | |
|---|--|---|--|
| 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 |
| <p>Climate Change Master Plan builds climate adaptation into Thailand's National Development Plan</p> <p>Studying Climate Projection and Vulnerability/Risk Assessment in 6 Sectors</p> | <p>Drafting NAP by identifying sectoral vulnerability based on geographical locations and databases of adaptation options</p> | <p>1st draft of the NAP</p> <p>Revising and updating the 1st draft of NAP</p> | <p>Climate adaptation is included in Thailand Strategy 2018 – 2037</p> <p>NAP has been approved by the National Committee on Climate Change Policy (NCCC)</p> |

Source: Office of Natural Resources and Environmental Policy and Planning (ONEP)



February 2019

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TUVALU

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) VISION

To protect Tuvalu's status as a nation and its cultural identity and to build its capacity to ensure a safe, resilient and prosperous future.

Tuvalu is laying the foundation for its NAP process with a focus on understanding vulnerabilities within and across its nine islands. Climate change poses significant challenges to the country's food security, water security, human health and coastal infrastructure. The Tuvalu Integrated Vulnerability Assessment (TIVA) Database, a community-level vulnerability data collection and knowledge management system, is being developed to by the Government of Tuvalu to inform their adaptation planning process and identify priorities at the national, subnational, and sectoral levels.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



Sea-level rise



Ocean acidification



Intensification of storm events



Erosion



Salinization of groundwater



Loss of freshwater

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



Agriculture



Fisheries



Infrastructure



Water



Coasts



Health

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

2014

Tuvalu initiates the NAP process

2016

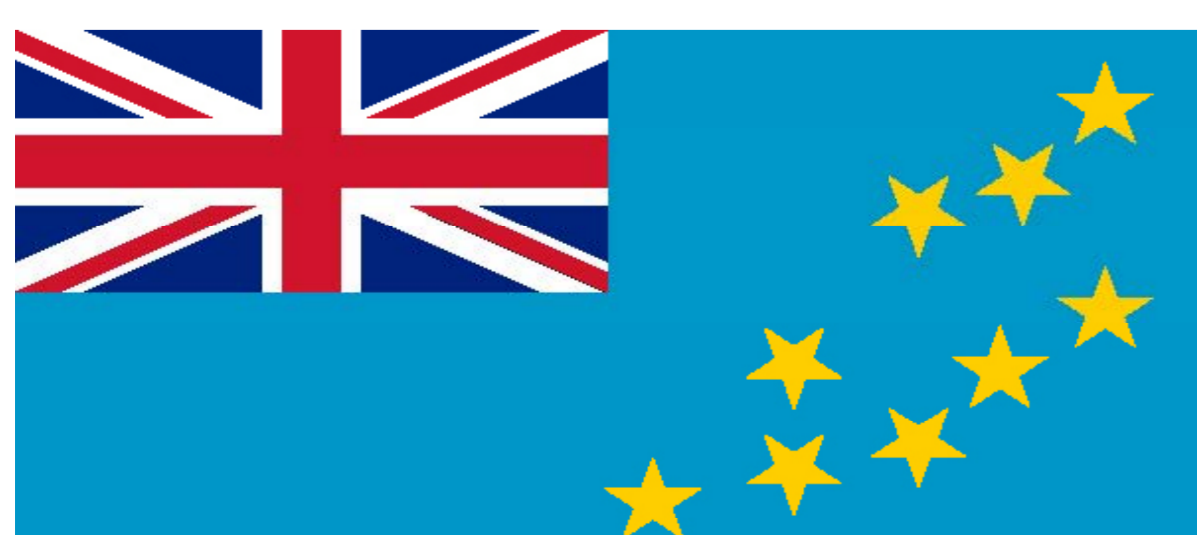
Te Kakeenga III, **Tuvalu's National Strategy for Sustainable Development** for the period 2016-2020, establishes as its primary goal to protect Tuvalu from the impacts of climate change

2017

Initial **NAP roadmap** developed
Architecture of the **TIVA database** established to store community level vulnerability data

2018

Completion of **TIVA database**



February 2019

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FIJI

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) VISION

A climate-resilient development pathway enabling Fiji to anticipate, reduce, and manage environmental and climate risks caused by climate variability and change to support a vibrant society and prosperous economy.

The mandate for the NAP process stems from the **National Climate Change Policy** and **National Development Plan**, which provide objectives and principles to guide implementation. The NAP process is conceived as a continuous and iterative process which builds upon existing policies and integrates adaptation and disaster risk reduction into sub-national development planning processes.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2018**

 - NAP launched at **COP24**.
 - Finalisation of the **National Relocation Guidelines**.
 - Revision completed of **National Climate Policy**.
 - NAP Document endorsed by **Cabinet**.
 - NAP National **Consultation Workshop** conducted.
 - NAP **Prioritisation Process** conducted.
 - NAP **Stock-take Review** finalised.
 - NAP **Steering Committee** established.
 - NAP **Proposed Structure** finalised.
- 2017**

 - Revision process started for **National Disaster Risk Reduction Policy**.
 - Completion of **Climate Vulnerability Assessment**.
 - NAP Framework** endorsed by Cabinet and launched at **COP23**.
 - Launching of new **National Development Plan** which is multi-sectoral and comprises both a 20-Year Development Strategy (2017-2036) and a comprehensive 5-Year Development Plan (2017-2021).
 - Accreditation of Fiji Development Bank to the Green Climate Fund to enable direct access to innovative financing.
 - Formal start of **National Adaptation Plan process** and creation of the **NAP Framework**.
- 2016**

 - Climate Change Unit changed to **Climate Change and International Cooperation Division** and moved to the Ministry of Economy in recognition of the integrated nature of climate change and in particular the need for financial resources to build resilience.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE HAZARDS



PRIORITY NAP COMPONENTS



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Makereta Konrote
Permanent Secretary for
Ministry of Economy

INCLUSIVE PARTNERSHIPS

“ In order for the NAP process—a flexible process that helps integrate climate change into national decision-making—to be successful we recognise we must work in partnership with other government ministries and departments, civil society, donors, regional bodies, scientists, communities and the private sector.”



Nilesh Prakash
Head of Climate Change and
International Cooperation
Ministry of Economy

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION

“ Climate change is a pervasive issue affecting every aspect of Fiji’s development. Consequently, we support all Ministries and Departments to mainstream climate change concerns into their work. Additionally, we are ensuring adaptation is integrated into sub-national development planning processes to ensure it meets and is consistent with the needs of local communities.”



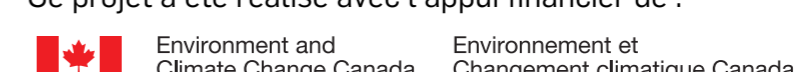
December 2018

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COLOMBIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Development of climate change plans for all territories and implementation of innovative adaptation measures in six priority sectors

The NAP process aims at reducing the **socio-economic risks and impacts** associated with variability and climate change. It seeks to generate knowledge on climate change risks and opportunities, incorporate climatic risk management in **sectoral and regional planning**, and reduce the vulnerability of socio-economic and ecological systems to climate change.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2018**
 - Completing sector adaptation strategies.
 - Colombian Congress approves the **Climate Change Law**, which provides guidelines for climate change management.
 - Submission of **NAP document to UNFCCC**.
- 2017**
 - Phase IV:** Monitoring and evaluation of adaptation actions.
 - Phase III:** Design of the NAP implementation plan with focus on sectors and territories.
 - Phase II:** NAP document with priority actions for adaptation, and formulation of sectoral and territorial adaptations.
- 2016**
 - National Climate Change Policy.**
- 2015**
 - Decree 298 National climate change system-SISCLIMA** to coordinate, articulate, formulate, monitor and evaluate policies, norms, strategies, plans, programs, projects, actions and measures related to climate change adaptation and mitigation.
- 2014**
 - Transversal strategy of Green Growth.** Objectives include the achievement of resilient growth and reduction of vulnerability to climate change and disaster risk.
- 2013**
 - Roadmap for the formulation of sectoral and territorial adaptation plans.**
- 2012**
 - Phase I:** Development of conceptual and methodological tools.
- 2011**
 - Conpes 3700**—Articulation of climate change policies and actions.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

- Changes in precipitation**
- Increased sea level**
- Floods**
- Droughts**
- Greater incidence area of vectors and new diseases**
- Heatwaves**
- Snow ablation**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

- Finance**
- Health and Social Protection**
- Agriculture and Rural Development**
- Housing**
- Mines and Energy**
- Transportation**
- Industry and Commerce**

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Silvia Liliana Calderón Díaz

Deputy Director, Environment and Sustainable Development
Department of National Planning

SECTOR & VERTICAL INTEGRATION

“ The NAP is not a document, but a dynamic process that evolves constantly. It is an instrument that establishes strategic guidelines and that provides decision-makers with tools to prioritize adaptation actions. It helps to inform interventions in different sectors and territories aimed at reducing climate change risk and vulnerability.”



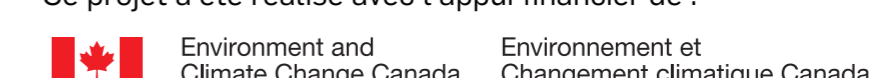
October 2018

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SAINT VINCENT & THE GRENADINES

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

To have a society, environment and economy that are resilient to climate change by mainstreaming adaptation into development planning and implementation.

To coordinate all efforts to increase our resilience to climate change, St. Vincent and the Grenadines is working to harmonize adaptation implementation across sectors and integrate national adaptation planning into all relevant domestic planning and financing processes. The NAP process is driven by the Sustainable Development Unit of the Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2018

April: Presentation of major climate risks, vulnerabilities, projections and impacts in the **Climate Risk Assessment and Vulnerability Report**

April: Launched water and agriculture **Sectoral Adaptation Strategies**.

April: NAP Assembly and launch of NAP; **Donor symposium**.

February: Finalized Financing Strategy.

November: Developed a **Domestic NAP Financing Strategy**.

August: **UNDP and Japan-Caribbean Climate Change Partnership** facilitated consultations and provided technical assistance in St. Vincent and the Grenadines on NAP development.
- 2017

October: Adaptation planners met in Grenada with 10 other Caribbean countries to discuss NAP strategies.
- 2016

November: Outlined existing adaptation efforts in **Intended Nationally Determined Contribution (INDC) for the COP 21**.
- 2015

January: **National Economic and Social Development Plan 2013–2025** specifically outlined the need to build resilience to climate change in Goal 4.
- 2013

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS

FINANCING NAP PROCESSES

"Adaptation costs are increasing; from 2010 to 2014, extreme weather events have resulted in a loss exceeding 35 percent of our GDP. A key step in the right direction is to integrate our NAP into all relevant domestic financing processes, in line with the NAP support programme."



Hon. Camillo Gonsalves

Minister of Finance, Economy Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology

SECTOR INTEGRATION

"While climate hazards are nothing new, our ability to respond has been stretched due to their increased frequency, ferocity and impacts. Our responses must therefore be aggressive, effective and extensive."



Janel Miller-Findlay

Director of Sustainable Development, Ministry of Finance, Economic Planning, Sustainable Development and Information Technology



March 2018

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United States In-Country National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Support Program

Gift of the United States Government



Implemented by:



Initial funding for the Network also provided by:



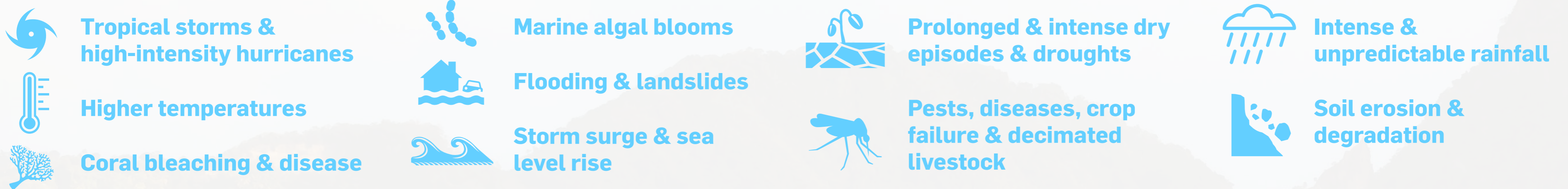
SAINT LUCIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) VISION

Saint Lucia's people, their livelihoods, social systems and environment are building resilience to climate change risks and impacts through continuous, coordinated and effective adaptation efforts.

Saint Lucia's National Adaptation Plan (NAP) is a 10-year process. It lays out how the country and its population will adapt to the urgent and growing threat of climate change and includes priority adaptation measures for eight key sectors, which are complemented, incrementally, with Sectoral Adaptation Strategies & Action Plans (SASAPs). The formulation of the NAP was spearheaded by the Department of Sustainable Development, and it was developed through a participatory process involving multiple stakeholders which gained impetus from May 2017.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



NAP PROCESS MILESTONES



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS

SYNERGIES

"Something really commendable about this process is that we have used what was already there. The NAP and the SASAPs are built on the efforts made by multiple stakeholders in the past and therefore, they can identify with it and count themselves as having been significant contributors."



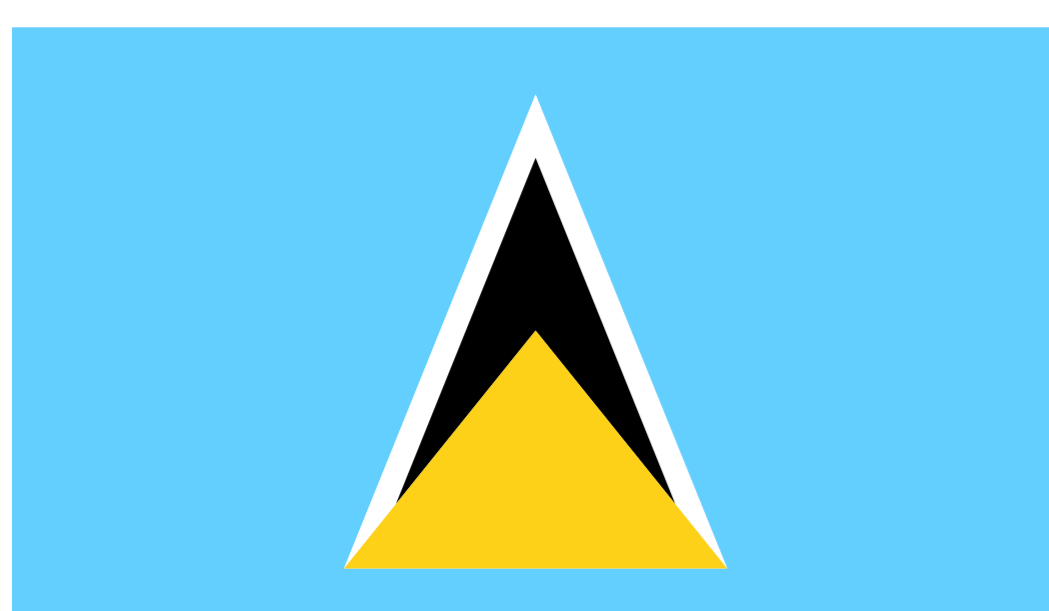
Dawn Pierre-Nathaniel

Deputy Chief Sustainable Development & Environment Officer, Department of Sustainable Development

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL INTEGRATION

"As part of our NAP process, we've developed supplements in order to provide useful tools for stakeholders. These include, but are not limited to:

- NAP Stocktaking, Climate Risk and Vulnerability Assessment Report
- NAP Roadmap & Capacity Development Plan
- NAP Communications Strategy
- Project Concept Note Portfolios per sector
- Monitoring & Evaluation Plan
- Guidelines for Training in SASAP Development
- SASAPs"



March 2018

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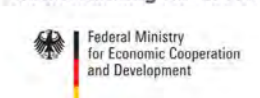
United States In-Country National Adaptation Plan (NAP) Support Program

Gift of the United States Government



Implemented by: IISD

Initial funding for the Network also provided by:



National Adaptation Plan Logo by Alexandra Grant

ALBANIA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Mainstreaming climate change adaptation into relevant sector plans and policies, strategically applying a climate lens to incorporate adaptation priorities into the overarching National Strategy for Development and Integration

In 2014, the Albanian government established the **Inter Ministerial Working Group on Climate Change (IMWGCC)**, which coordinates all institutions involved in climate change mitigation and adaptation processes and facilitates the integration of climate change into relevant new and existing policies, programs and activities. The IMWGCC includes 15 members representing key ministries and is chaired by the Ministry of Environment, which also holds the lead function for NAP development and implementation.

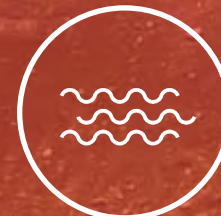
Albania launched its NAP process in 2015, undertaking a participatory stocktaking workshop to identify and assess institutional arrangements, policies and capacities to improve overall coordination. It also sought to assess existing climate change information and identify gaps and development needs. The national strategy on climate change and two action plans—the NAP document and the national mitigation plan—are expected to be adopted in 2018.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Heatwaves



Floods



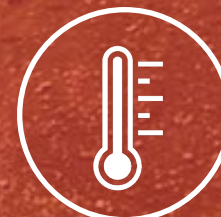
Drought



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Pests and crop failure



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Agriculture



Forestry



Tourism



Energy



Settlements



Water



February 2018

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MALAWI

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

NAP development led by a core team of adaptation experts working closely in consultation with a team of cross-sectoral experts

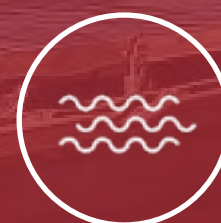
Malawi launched the NAP process in 2014, and have since completed a stocktaking exercise, developed a NAP process Roadmap, and established a core team to lead the process. This core team is working with a sectoral team in order to identify medium- to long-term sectoral adaptation priorities. Malawi has submitted a NAP formulation proposal to the Green Climate Fund, which was prepared with technical support from UNEP.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Wildfires



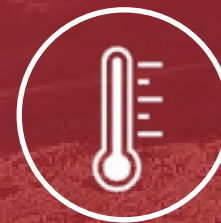
Floods



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Drought



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Agriculture



Health



Gender



Energy



Forestry



Water



Fisheries



Infrastructure



Wildlife



February 2018

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THE PHILIPPINES

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH:

Led by the National Climate Change Action Plan (2011 – 2022), a nationally driven plan that outlines a long-term program and strategies for adaptation and mitigation

In 2010, the Government of the Philippines released its **National Framework Strategy on Climate Change (NFSCC)**, which envisions a “climate risk-resilient Philippines with healthy, safe, prosperous and self-reliant communities, and thriving and productive ecosystems.” The framework stresses a balance between adaptation and mitigation, and laid the groundwork for the development of the **National Climate Change Action Plan (NCCAP) for 2011– 2028**.

The Philippines envisions the Philippine **National Adaptation Plan** as derivative plan from the NCCAP, a nationally driven plan that outlines a long-term programs and strategies for adaptation and mitigation focusing on the seven thematic priorities. The phases of implementation under NCCAP is aligned with the National Disaster Risk Reduction and Management Plan and the Philippine Development Plan (PDP), the country's development framework that seeks to address poverty, create employment opportunities and achieve inclusive growth.

The **Climate Change Commission (CCC)** currently spearheads the monitoring and updating of the NCCAP and adopts a whole of nation approach through coordination and involvement of stakeholders from relevant national agencies and ministries, local government units, academia, business and civil society. In the process of updating the NCCAP, the CCC takes into consideration the NAP technical guidelines.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

Sea level rise



Drought



Tropical storms



Landslides



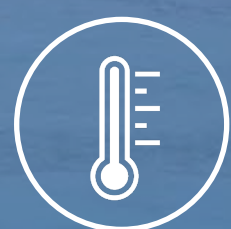
Diseases



Rainfall variability



Increasing temperatures



Declining coral reef health



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

Food security



Knowledge and capacity development



Human Security



Sustainable Energy



Water sufficiency



Climate-smart industries and services



Ecosystem and environmental stability



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JAMAICA

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

Development of **12** sector strategies and action plans with attendant M&E frameworks and investment plans

A mandate for national development planning comes from Jamaica's **National Development Plan, Vision 2030**, which identifies addressing climate risks as a national development priority and calls for vulnerable sectors to begin their own adaptation planning. The strategies that vulnerable sectors are now developing will feed into a consolidated national adaptation strategy and action plan.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2017** **Forestry Sector Strategy and Action Plan** completed.
 Training held for staff across government ministries, departments and agencies on **budgeting for climate change**.
 Training held on adaptation for the **Climate Change Focal Point Network**.
- 2016** Funding identified for developing 12 sector strategies and action plans.
- 2015** **Climate Change Policy Framework** reiterates the sectors that are most vulnerable to climate change.
- 2014** A **Climate Change Focal Point Network** established drawing from all government ministries and selected government departments and agencies.
- 2013** **Climate Change Division** was founded to coordinate climate change activities across sectors.
- 2009** Jamaica's long-term National Development Plan, **Vision 2030**, includes a focus on "hazard risk reduction and adaptation to climate change" as one of its 15 national outcomes.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS



PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION



KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



UnaMay Gordon
 Principal Director
 Climate Change Division
 Ministry of Economic Growth
 and Job Creation

MONITORING & EVALUATION

“ The Climate Change Division is responsible for the implementation of the Climate Change Policy Framework. We want to ensure that there is a strong monitoring and evaluation framework with that policy. But we need to be clear what our desired adaptation outcome is, and our M&E indicators need to be timebound.”

Dr. Orville Grey

Senior Technical
 Officer - Adaptation
 Climate Change Division
 Ministry of Economic Growth
 and Job Creation

SECTOR INTEGRATION

“ Sector integration of climate change adaptation is embedded within Jamaica's long-term national development plan, and allows for mainstreaming and interaction between sectors. In developing each sector strategy and action plan, Jamaica tries to avoid the silo effect through the work of the support arm, the Climate Change Focal Point Network, which provides representation from all sectors in the development of each sector strategy and action plan.”



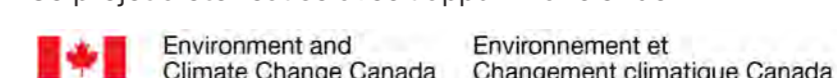
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TOGO

NATIONAL ADAPTATION PLAN (NAP) APPROACH

A multisectoral approach to mainstreaming climate change adaptation into development planning and budgeting across ministries

Togo's Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources is the lead ministry responsible for climate change issues. In recent years, Togo has adopted a government-wide approach to climate change, recognizing adaptation as not just an environmental issue but also a development issue. Climate change is identified in Togo's Vision 2030 as a key variable that will affect the achievement of the development goals.

NAP PROCESS MILESTONES

- 2017** Dissemination of the NAP document and the mainstreaming guidelines.
Capacity building on the NAP process.
Adoption of the NAP document.
Togo hosts a **NAP Assembly** to convene national stakeholders and bilateral donors.
NAP process guidelines validated for integration of adaptation into sectors.
Members of the Medium Term Budgeting Framework Committee attended a training workshop on integration of climate change adaptation into the budget process.
- 2016** Publication of the long-term development strategy **Vision 2030**.
NAP formulation initiated.
Technical Committee for Coordination of the Integration Process of Climate Change in Planning and Budgeting in Togo established and chaired by the Ministry of Economy, Finance and Development Planning and vice-chaired by the Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources.
- 2014** **National Adaptation Program of Action (NAPA)** completed.
- 2009** **Climate Change Division** and the **National Commission on Climate Change** created.
- 2005** **Climate Change Division** and the **National Commission on Climate Change** created.

KEY OBSERVED & ANTICIPATED CLIMATE CHANGE IMPACTS

-  **Heatwaves**
-  **Rainfall variability**
-  **Droughts**
-  **Sea level rise**
-  **Floods**

PRIORITY SECTORS FOR ADAPTATION

-  **Agriculture**
-  **Health**
-  **Coastal Zones**
-  **Human Settlements**
-  **Water**

KEY LESSONS ON THE NAP PROCESS



Alex Etsri Homevor
Secretary General, Ministry of Planning and Development

INTEGRATION WITH DEVELOPMENT PLANNING

“As Togo works to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals by 2030, the NAP process is an opportunity to align these goals with our fight against climate change. Government is determined to systematically mainstream climate change adaptation into our national planning and development framework.”



Boundjouw Sama
Secretary General, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources

FINANCING THE NAP PROCESS

“Adaptation strategies must be part of the domestic budget and part of development planning for our country to achieve our goal to become an emerging country by 2030. We have been mainstreaming climate change adaptation into the national budget, and aligning the NAP process with Togo's national budget-planning process. We must take into consideration all factors that can build the resilience of our people and, as a consequence, of our economy.”



Didier Bamali
NAP Focal Point, Ministry of Environment and Forest Resources

CROSS-GOVERNMENT APPROACH

“The NAP process in Togo is a participatory process, led by the Ministry of Planning and the Ministry of Economy and Finance. Climate change is not a simple environmental issue, but a cross-cutting issue that involves economic and development considerations. And so, we are looking to put in place a development strategy that is low carbon and that ensures resilience.”



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